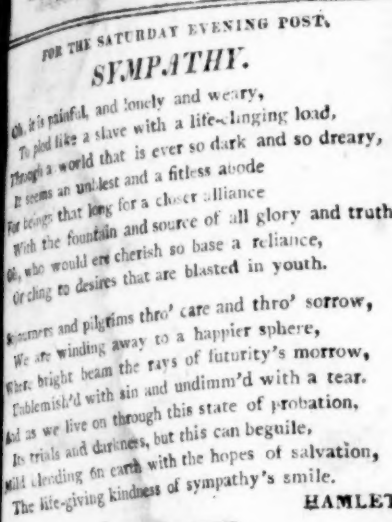


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By ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year

FROM THE SEAMAN'S MAGAZINE.



When scenes of bliss have lost their power,  
And pleasure seems an idle dream,  
I often pluck some gloomy flower  
Just opening to the morning beam,  
But when from Sol's bright ray 'tis gone,  
His life and light begin to fade;  
Nourished by no other sun,  
And withers in the twilight shade.

Thus when in grief's dark shade reposing,  
My every joy is lul'd to rest,  
Thy smile, like fair Aurora, shining,  
Calls Hope to bid me win my breast.  
But when from thine I'm forced to go,  
Like some lone flower without a sun,  
My smile can cheer my woe,—  
Thy star is yet—life's charms are gone.

May 18, 1823. PASQUIN

Welcome my bunny wee thing,  
Welcome to the gay spring,  
While the merry birds sing,  
Sweetly around thee.  
Welcome tho' far away;  
Tho' I'er behold thee play,  
And, alas! never may,  
Care so hath bound me.

I long to see how nature  
Hath form'd each look and feature,  
Of thine, my bunny creature,  
But can only surmise,  
As fancy ponds o'er thee,  
And her whose bosom bore thee,  
And bids me most adore thee,  
Gem of the pure skies.

Pure as the morning's dew,  
Falling on roses new;  
Soft as the waveless burn,  
Of the stream I now view,

**BEAUTY.**

*The wind passeth over it, and it is gone.*  
Is't a dew-drop, cold and clear,  
Dance on a myrtle spray;  
Far colours deck'd the lucid tear,  
Like those which gleam and disappear  
When showers and sunbeams play:  
Set cast althwart a glance severe,  
And scorch'd the pearl away.

High on a slender polished stem,  
A fragrant lily grew;  
On the pure petals many a gem  
Glist'ring, a native dew  
Of healthy morning dews,  
And stapp'd of lingering winter came,  
And stopp'd the stem in vain.

COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

There are many who have passed the agonies of death and beating; who have resigned their souls to that smiling season; who begin to descend the vale of years, impaired in their health, and in their fortunes, stript of their friends and children, and perhaps still more tenderly afflicted. What resource can this world afford them? It presents a dark and dreary wilderness, through which there does not issue a single ray of comfort.

Every delusive prospect of ambition is now at an end; long experience of mankind, an acquaintance very different from what the open and untried soul of youth had fondly dreamt of, has opened the heart almost inaccessible to new friendships. The principal sources of activity are taken away; when they for whom we labour are cut off from us; when they who animated, and who sweetened the whole of life.

Where then can the soul find refuge, but in the bosom of Religion? There she is admitted

It might therefore be expected, that those philosophers, who think they stand in no need themselves of the assistance of religion to support their virtue, and who never feel the want of its consolations, would yet have the humanity to consider the very different situation of the rest of mankind; and not endeavour to deprive them of what habit, at least, if they will not allow it to be nature, has made necessary to their morals, and to their happiness.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

and religious duties, through instruction by outward means, acting in corroboration with the influence of the Divine intelligence upon the soul, whereby the judgment is enabled to discriminate between good and evil. Here it finds a law different from that which is merely animal, as it subjects the appetites and passions within the bounds of moderation, and controuls them from wandering. As this new law is obeyed, the purity and the holiness of the child increases, and it advances, like the immaculate Pattern, in wisdom and in stature, and in favour with God and man.

—His enjoyments are elevated both as to natural and intellectual perception and sensibility, and were it continually to dwell within this holy enclosure, unbiassed by example and precept of a contrary tendency, it would never have to pass through the ministration of condemnation, but would rise in its mental enjoyments from glory to glory, until it arrived at the regions of eternal day. But it comes to pass, that before man is capable to distinguish between good and evil, the example that is set before him, and the instructions that are communicated, are much in oppo-

carried away with divers lusts and passions; and the divine intelligence, once to him all sweetness and celestial love, now seems to act in its attribute of accuser and judge. Adam, where art thou, and what hast thou done? Man is now under the ministration of condemnation; but if he turns at its reproofs and admonitions, and humbles himself before it, the promises of free grace and pardon are offered to his acceptance. Hence it is sin that causes the separation between man and the Supreme intelligence, and that both in the primitive and lapsed state, Divine goodness has set before us an open door, whereby we may come to the knowledge of truth, and through unreserved obedience and submission to his government, we may obtain a complete victory over every thing that would form an eclipse between God and the soul.

nation. These seek not for enjoyment in the indulgence of sensuality; they eat not the forbidden fruit, nor parley with the tempter; but holding fast that hope by which they are saved, and that faith which eventually carries them through all obscurity, till the sun of righteousness again rises upon the soul as a morning without clouds.—Then truth has the complete victory, and man stands on the dignified eminence of freedom from sin and in a state of acceptance with God, through the sacrifice and intercession of the life of his Immanuel.

LUCAS.

## THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

ist risen, and not a cloud appeared to obstruct his rays. A light breeze played on

To the minds of her brave crew it was a morning of gloom. They had been boarded by the angel of death! and the forecastle now contained all that was mortal of his victim. His soul had gone to its final audit. They grouped around the windlass, and left to their own reflections, the hardy sons of the ocean mingled their sympathies with each other. They seemed to think of their own mortality. Conscience was at her post; and I believe their minds were somewhat impressed with the realities of eternity. They spoke of the virtues of their deceased messmate—of his honesty, his sensibility, his generosity. One remem-

The work of preparation was commenced with heavy hearts, and many a sigh. A rude coffin was soon constructed, and the body deposited within it. All was ready for the final scene. The main hatches were his bier—a spare sail was his pall—his surviving comrades, in their tar-stained habiliments, stood around. All were silent. The frosty breeze moaned through the coage. The main topsail was hoisted to the mast. The ship paused in her course and stood still. The funeral began; and as ~~we~~ we commit his body to the deep” was pronounced, I heard the creak of the ship bell—the plunge of the coffin—I saw the tear start from the

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RATIONAL LOVE.

to render it permanent, and make human life more happy and agreeable, it must

happy, were happiness should begin a home? An uninterrupted interchange of mutual endearments, among those of the family, imparts more solid satisfaction, than outward show, with inward uneasiness.—Love is a delicate plant; it must be guarded from all inclement blasts, or it will droop its head and die. To enliven our hours, to pass our life agreeably, let us enrich our mental soil; for this, joined with love, will forever adorn this happy state. A young lady being asked her opinion of love, said, "If youth and beauty are the objects of our regard, love founded on youth and beauty cannot possibly endure longer than youth and beauty last.—Love should be sincere and generous, as Heaven first inspired it, and courtship void of mean dissimulation. But love, at this time of day, is raising the imagination to expectations above nature, and laying the sure foundation of disappointment on both sides, when Hymen shifts the scene." Love then, according to this amiable young lady's opinion, is a passion founded on esteem, and sincere regard for the object of our affection, joined with a love the most pure, rational, and dignified.

There is no condition in life better calculated

This curb on our unuly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right of every labouring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling duties thus honourable. Would they but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honour, dignity and independence, in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia, June 25th, 1823.  
In this letter, my dear Hugh, I shall call you

Philadelphia was originally "a parallelogram" extending west from the Delaware to a little west of the Schuylkill about 12,000 feet or a small fraction above two miles, and north and south 5,700 feet or a little more than a mile. In the advancement of commerce and other business the buildings were naturally extended along the main stream, the Delaware, and now reach near four miles, and extend along the main stream, five miles to the north and south streets amount to twenty-three, those from east to west fourteen, in the City proper. Except Duck street, those of the city proper, right angles; that regularity is not, however, extended to the Liberties.—The streets vary much in width. Broad street is 113, High and Market street 100, Arch street 60 feet; and the others of various widths—Common streets have been formed under most of the main streets which carry the fifth into the Delaware, and preserve the head of the river, and contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants. No city of the United States is so well supplied with excellent water. The works erected on the Schuylkill to elevate the water into the reservoir, and that reservoir itself are works which would do honour to any city." The limits of the sheet will not permit me to give an elaborate account of these *stupendous works*; but some future number shall be devoted entirely to this subject.

to distinguish Philadelphia, are those appropriate to Literary and humane purposes. Of these the City Library claims the first notice. It stands on Fifth and Library streets, between Chesnut and Walnut. It is a plain, though spacious brick building, decorated with a statue of its founder Franklin, in a niche in front. The statue is formed of a block of white marble, executed in Italy," with this inscription on the pedestal—THIS STATUE OF DR. BENJ. FRANKLIN WAS PRESENTED BY WM. BAXTER, ESQ. MDCCXCII. The Library was first incorporated in 1742, and now contains about 20,000 volumes. It is composed of two connected libraries; that of the city properly so called, and the Loganian, the latter a donation from Dr. Logan. The Library is open the afternoon of each day except Sunday, Sundays excepted; and books read here by visitors in the Library-room free of expense. Nearly opposite the Library stands the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, containing the Hall of the Society, and the Athenæum. The Athenæum was incorporated in 1815, and now contains a valuable Library, and the periodical works of the greatest celebrity published in the United States and Great Britain. The Philosophical Society possesses also in the same building, a very valuable library, and cabinet of minerals. The Society was incorporated in 1769.

Peale's Museum, the most extensive collection of objects of Natural History in America, occupies several rooms in the State House.

The Academy of Fine Arts, situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in view of the collection of Paintings, Prints, Statues and Busts in this establishment, would alone reward a distant and extended visit to Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Hospital deserves special notice. The buildings are between Spruce and Pine streets, and between Eighth and Ninth streets. This establishment was formed in 1751, and it undoubtedly stands at the head of such institutions in the United States. It embraces the two great objects of national charity: first, the protection and care of those whose maladies disable them from personal exertion, and whose poverty denies them the means of procuring other aid;—and a Lunatic Asylum. In the Hospital are an extensive Anatomical Museum, and the second largest library in the city, consisting upwards of 5000 volumes.

The celebrated Painting of "Christ healing the sick," the present gift of its author, *Mr. Wat*, is deposited for public exhibition in a building erected for that purpose, in front of the Hospital, on Spruce street.

In an unusually inclement night, Jan. 23-24th, between 1 and 2 A. M. 1822, a most distressful calamity befel the Orphans' Asylum, by which the building appropriated to the Orphans, and twenty-three of those interesting children were consumed by fire. The charitable feelings of the citizens in general, and the munificence of the legislature of Pennsylvania, have repaired the loss, as far as human means could effect such a work. The house has been rebuilt with renewed convenience, extent and safety; and the funds of the institution greatly augmented.

The following is the conclusion, of a judicious author's description of P. adelpia. "The advantages, if we enquire its advantages, and disadvantages; if we consider the order of its citizens, the cleanliness and regularity of its streets, and its well cultivated and abundant neighbourhood, it may be doubted whether more is concentrated in any other place to minister to human comfort and prosperity."

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Turkeys, fowls &c. were introduced there about the year 1524.—The

### HISTORY OF TEA.

The tea shrub is a species of the dog-tree, and rises to the height of 5 or 6 feet: its leaves are

and the flowers may contain a stinging quality. Its flowers are white. In March, the young and tender leaves, being only of a few days growth

**MUSICAL.**

genius before he was 12 years old. He composed several pieces before he was 18, and used to prac-

**THE SUN DRAWING WATER.**  
It is a very common saying, when the rays of

no water concerned in the appearance. It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusty atmos-

In a kitchen at the west end of the town, remarkable for its parsimony, the servants have been refused beer, in consequence of the supposed extravagant consumption of that article. The owner of the mansion coming home the other morning unexpectedly, the footman hastened to the door with his mouth full of luncheon still in the process of mastication. *My Lord*, observing this, said in a somewhat angry tone, 'Why your mills below are always a grinding: when will they cease, I wonder?' To which the *laquey* drily replied, 'Whether there is no longer a *supply of water*, my Lord.'—*London paper.*







**Drawing and Painting Academy**  
**T**HE public are respectfully informed that the Morning  
 Class of the Subscriber will commence at seven o'clock  
 during the summer season, for the convenience of Scholars  
 attending other Schools.  
**PETER ANCORA,**  
 may 17--tf No. 145 Pine street, near the corner of Fifth



For teasing's a gem that all Females display  
But I above all take a pride in the rule,  
Of teasing a man, tho' he call